(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2618.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1797.

CALCUTTA, *September* 24.

THE Lady Shore, extra ship from Bengal, was captured off that Cape, by a national corvette; but being found in a defective state, the captain of the corvette unwilling to destroy her, *presented her*, as a free gift, to her commander: "You appear," said he to the captain of the Lady Shore, "to be a plain, honest fellow; you are poor; pray accept of the ship; she is worth little, but may help to make you richer."

Letters from Bombay mention, that 700 maunds of wrought copper had been brought thither from Bagdat, which is of as good a quality as that imported from Europe, and will come cheaper.

Letters from Madras, of the 6th current, mention that an army of observation was to take the field immediately. The measure is said to be adopted in consequence of some suspicious appearances on the part of Tippoo Sultan.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

We the undersigned officers of the garrison of Trincomallee and Ostenberg, belonging to that part of his majesty's and the honourable company's forces, destined for the reduction of the Dutch settlements on the islands of Ceylon, conceiving ourselves and the troops under our command, justly entitled to share in the prize money arising from the sale of the public effects, captured at Columbo, and its dependencies, have laid our claim before major-general James Stuart, commanding the army on the island, and the general having thought proper to disallow it:—We give this notice, that we have taken the necessary steps to lay the same before his most excellent majesty, and have accordingly protested, before a notary public, against any distribution of the prize money, wherein we are not included, until his majesty's pleasure can be known. Dated at Trincomallee, the 19th of July, 1796. Signed by the officers.

NASSAU, *(N. P.) February* 7.

On Saturday his majesty's armed brig Charlotte, lieutenant Douglas, came in from a cruise. The Charlotte fell in with a fleet from Havanna to the windward ports of Cuba, under convoy of two frigates, and cut off the hindmost vessel; but, after firing some small arms, &c. out, was obliged, by one of the frigates bearing down, to relinquish her.

Yesterday the privateer Fortune, of War, Adams, returned from a cruise. Captain Adams fell in with an American, who informed him that the Severn, captain West, had driven the French privateer Revenge on a reef to the leeward of Butrico, where it is supposed the people were all lost, the sea running so high as to prevent the Severn's boats getting to their assistance. He also mentioned, that the Severn had taken two rich outward bound Spanish ships, and sent them into the Mole.

KEENE, *February* 21.

We learn from Templeton, (Mass.) that a Miss Eunice Wesson of that place had been confined by sickness for ten years, four of which she had been quite helpless; her ancles had grown crooked, and her left hand was confined to her breast. On Sunday morning last, she was without any human assistance restored to health. She arose and walked about the room, and called on all to bless God for his goodness. She stretched forth her withered hand, and it was made whole as the other.

BOSTON, *February* 27.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last Saturday morning, a fire broke out at Messrs. Tyler and Cassweil's rope-walk, at West Boston, occasioned by a spark from under the tar-kettle, to some loose untarr'd yarn; from thence it communicated to the rope-walk, which, together with the rope-walk of John Winthorp, Esq; and that of Messrs. Jeffry and Russel, were in less than two hours entirely consumed, together with the dwelling-house of Mr. Tyler, and another belonging between said Tyler and Mr. Uriah Norcross, with Mr. Tyler's barn, house, &c. Mr. Anker's bake-house and dwelling-house partly destroyed, and the dwelling-house of Joseph Blake, jun. Esq; and several hundred tuns of hemp and cordage were destroyed.

WINDSOR, *(Ver.) February* 17.

CHARLOTTE, Jan. 30.

Friday morning, between the hours of 12 and 1, the dwelling-house of Mr. Francis Breckenridge, of this town, was consumed by fire, together with most of its furniture; and what is matter of the greatest unhappiness, three hapless youths perished in the conflagration, viz. Daniel Peartch son of Mr. Thompson Peartch, of Hinsburgh, aged 15—John Trotter, nephew to Mrs. Breckenridge, aged 12—and Fanny Stone, of this town, aged 9 years. The fire was discovered by Mrs. Breckenridge, who alarmed her husband. He leaped out of bed and sprang into the room where the fire began, but suddenly returned, shutting the door, and thought of trying to extinguish the flame; then recollecting the sad condition of those who were in the chamber, he flew back again, and found the fire occupying the only flight-case by which they could descend. He then caught a bed and furniture, and placed them under the window, and with a loud voice repeatedly called the unfortunate children to break the window and make their escape: but there was neither voice nor hearing nor any that regarded. The most probable conjecture is, *they* were so nearly suffocated as rendered them senseless and inactive. It appeared that two of the children had left their beds, although no outcries were heard by the survivors. Some efforts were made to preserve the bodies, by casting snow, but with little success; for they were nearly consumed.

On Saturday the remains the escaped the fire, were decently interred, when a sermon, adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the reverend Mr. Gillet, from Job 1, XVI.—*While he was yet speaking, there came also another and said the fire of God is fallen from Heaven, and hath burnt up the sheep and the servants, and consumed them, and I only am escaped alone to tell thee.*

GEORGIA, (Ver) Jan. 23.

On the 20th December a evening, the following melancholy accident happened in this town, in the family of Mr. Abel Pierce:—A large kettle of hot water was taken from the fire, and set on the hearth. Mrs. Pierce directed a little girl to take her infant and carry it to the door; but while she was doing it, a neighbour's child happened to be present, accidentally ran against her, and pushed her together with the infant into the scalding water. They were both mortally scalded, and the youngest expired the next morning, the other the evening following. Thus, in consequence of this fatal accident, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are bereft of two tender children the untimely death of whom they are left to bewail. May this circumstance be a warning to all to take every precaution necessary in matters of this kind.

NEW-YORK, *March* 7.

A murder was lately committed on the body of captain Moses M'Donald, of the Canadian volunteers, between St. John's and Chambly. The perpetrators were not yet discovered, when the letter, giving this intelligence came away. He was an officer much respected.

The change of weather from sunrise yesterday to sunrise this day, has been remarkable—almost 30 degrees by Farenheit. Citizens look well to these changes and guard your persons.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 2.

Accounts of the sailing of the Brest fleet are in circulation; they are founded on the following circumstances. A gentleman arrived here or at New-York, left Bourdeaux on the 10th December. It was then understood at Bourdeaux, that the Brest fleet was on the point of setting sail. On the 12th in the night the vessel in which the informant sailed passed through a large fleet, and at break of day was pursued for some time, by a frigate, which, however, gave over the chase, which was leading her to a distance from the convoy. This fleet, it was supposed, was that from Brest; it consisted of six sail of the line, six or seven frigates, and sixty or seventy sail of transports, and was steering south. Its destination is probably the Cape of Good Hope, which would fall an easy prey to any considerable armament, since the force there has been weakened to strengthen the English in the Indies.

March 9.

Extract of a letter from the Welch settlement at Cambria, on the waters of Conemaugh and Black Lick, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, dated February 14, *received by a gentleman in this city.*

"On account of the late season we entered on our land, we suffered some inconvenience. The snow fell before we had quite finished our dwellings and furnished them with a sufficient stock of provisions for the winter. We have, however, got over our difficulties; the weather has been milder (two or three days excepted) than we had reason to expect. Our houses are now comfortable; ten have been finished, and there are more in a state of forwardness. Considerable havoc has been made among the trees, and we are now all hands making sugar, which will at least enable us to supply our own families with that useful article. Let none of our friends be discouraged, for there is no doubt but we shall very soon have a strong settlement. Out of every hundred acres, fifty may be easily cleared; we compute that two men may cut, girdle and grub twenty acres so as to sow grain or plant corn in it in one month. The great weight of timber, and the elevated situation of this part of Pennsylvania, have hitherto been the principal objections to its being cultivated. The time is at length come, when the industrious part of the community will, on account of this very objection, give it a preference. If one acre when cleared will produce more than two, *and that without manure for a length of time*, it is surely better to be at some additional expence at the onset. Few seasons will cause us to suffer on account of our exalted situation; guarded by the Laurel Hill to the west, and the Allegany to the east, we don't dread the winter storms, nor the summers chills, so frequently complained of on the Glades. We have many hills, but they are not high, and the soil on their summit is exceeding rich: Our vallies are broad, and the whole country is fertilized by springs and streams running in every direction.

"Our new Cambria is certainly congenial to health, and the bringing up of a hardy race of virtuous citizens. We were often told it was impossible to taste the sweets of life in the *Back Woods*; but now we can assure you, we never enjoyed more felicity in our lives—freed from the oppressor's yoke, and the bustle of your great cities, we can attend to the voice of nature whistling among the trees the delightful tunes of independence!—better still, we can attend to the more important admonitions of conscience, which are but too seldom heard in the crowd, directing us in the ways of wisdom, whose paths are all pleasantness and peace to the pursuers."

March 10.

Wednesday the brig Lindamin, captain M'Leran, was seized (on her applying to be cleared out for Santa Cruz) for contravening the law of the United States prohibiting vessels from fitting out in America for the purpose of supplying foreigners with slaves. She is supposed to be owned by the same persons who owned the Lady Walterstoff, the ship lately condemned for the like illegal practices—On searching this brig a great quantity of hand cuffs, chains and other shackels were discovered, as well as muskets, swords, shot, standards for net-work, &c. some concealed in the well-room, and the rest among the ballast.

The schooner Patriot, of Philadelphia, on her passage home from Gonaives, was captured by the Thunderer, a British 74, carried into the Mole, and ordered by the admiral to Jamaica for trial. Mr. Bail (brother of the owner of this vessel) having become a Frenchman (as they termed it) by residing at Gonaives for a few months, was the pretext for this capture.

From captain Marchant of the schooner Sally, arrived yesterday from St. Bartholomew's, we have the following article:

"That previous to his sailing from that port, the ship Hope, Bambridge, of Philadelphia, had arrived there in 38 days from Bourdeaux, the captain of which informed that Mr. Pinckney had been refused by the French Directory, as minister from the United States; and that the conditions on which he was permitted to reside at Paris were such only as were usually granted toot her foreigners: also that the Brest fleet had sailed."

We give the above literally as received from captain Marchant.

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomew's, dated February 14, 1797, *to a respectable merchant of this city.*

"The times are so precarious that the American vessels here are afraid to venture out of port.—The island is totally blocked up, all intercourse forbid with an English island, on pain of confiscation of property found on board—the effect of a late resolution taken from the arret of the Directory.

"All neutrals bound to the captured French or Dutch colonies will be confidered prizes, and their crews detained as prisoners of war.—The cargoes only of neuttals bound to English islands will be condemned.

"From appearances all vessels are likely to be captured, as Mr. Pinckney has been refused an audience, and lord Malmesbury ordered away."

Extract of a letter from a respectable character in the Havanna, dated February 9, *to a gentleman in Philadelphia.*

"It was determined last night by this government, that this port should be opened for the introduction of the annexed articles; a copy of the decree I have before me in Spanish: the specified articles are exorbitantly high; but the foreign duty of one and twenty per cent. will eat up the profits. For that reason and because they are not here in absolute want of them; as it is merely to procure a vent for the colonial produce; I should advise not to engage unless to gain an entry here.

"A small invoice of butter, cheese, oil, beef hams and cod fish, would answer well: the dry goods would also, but they might, I think, be deemed contraband in time of war by some of the British cruisers under the denomination of light sail cloth; the nails will answer extremely well; the shingle nails wrought, and small wrought nails, very well."

The articles above referred to:

Beef, salt fish, pork, oil, tallow, butter, rice, potatoes, cheese, corn, dry goods, Britannies, coarse brown linnens, Brines, Calicas, light canvas, a sort

of wide linen cloth, Bayetas, Baize Ruanes. The above articles are admitted into the Havanna upon the foreign duty of one and twenty per cent. and without any particular formalities.

Flour 22 and 23 dolls.

Sugars, brown, 6 dolls. per 100.

White, 8 do.

Molaſſes, 9 1-2 (ſuppoſe reals) per keg containing 5 1-2 galls.

Hides, 1 1-2 dolls.

CHARLESTON, *February* 23.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Eliza, Flagg, Cadiz, 38 days.

Captain Flagg, from Cadiz, brought no papers—the following intelligence we had from him verbally.

About the 25th of December an engagement took place in the Straits of Gibraltar, between the Engliſh frigate Terpſichore, of 36 guns, and a French frigate, whoſe name captain Flagg does not recollect, of 44 guns, which, after a deſperate engagement of ſeveral hours, in which ſhe loſt all her maſts, and was otherways much ſhattered, ſtruck to the Terpſichore, who ſent a prize maſter and nine men on board of her; but the Terpſichor having alſo ſuffered conſiderably, could not immediately put more men on board. The Frenchman, ſeeing that the Britiſh frigate could not man her prize, again took poſſeſſion of the ſhip and got into Cadiz with her—ſhe had 35 men, including her captain, killed, and 65 wounded. The Terpſichore got into Gibraltar; her loſs captain Flagg did not learn.

Captain Flagg further informs, that about the firſt of January accounts were received at Cadiz of lord Malmeſbury's having been ordered by the French government to quit Paris. It was alſo reported, that Mr. Pinckney, our miniſter, had not been received by the Directory, and had received orders to leave France alſo.

In Italy, captain Flagg underſtood that the French armies had been invariably ſucceſsful, and he thinks accounts had been received of the ſurrender of Mantua. He underſtood that one of the demands made by the French government, was to give up Gibraltar. From the obſervations captain Flagg made in Cadiz, he thinks the war between Spain and Great-Britain is far from being popular. The ſiege of Gibraltar, by the Spaniſh army, had not commenced, and he thinks it will be ſome conſiderable time before it is attempted. The Spaniſh fleet had been diſperſed in the Mediterranean, by a gale of wind, after which the greateſt part of them got into Carthagena, and ſeveral of them into other ports of Spain.

Captain Flagg did not learn what became of the Britiſh fleet, after it left Corſica.

Accounts were received at Cadiz, ſome ſhort time before captain Flagg ſailed, from the American agent at Maggadore, which informed that inſtructions had been given to the cruiſers of the emperor of Morocco, to take all American veſſels. The reaſon given for theſe orders was, that ſeveral veſſels, under American colours, had carried ſupplies to the brother of the emperor, who is in rebellion againſt him.

About Chriſtmas laſt, an order was iſſued in Cadiz, prohibiting the importation of rice from the United States of America into Spain. It was ſaid to be in conſequence of a large quantity of that article having been raiſed in Weſt-Florida.

February 24.

We yeſterday mentioned that lord Malmeſbury had quitted Paris. It has ſince been reported, that letters were received in Cadiz, from Paris, of the 20th December, which ſaid that affairs ſeemed to be more embroiled than ever. The views of peace had vaniſhed, as lord Malmeſbury had quitted Paris, and Mr. Pinckney, the American ambaſſador, had been refuſed an audience, a decree having paſſed the French government, that all intercourſe with the United States ſhould ſubſide, until ſatisfaction is obtained for the repeated inſults which have been ſhewn by them to France, the chief of which is alleged to be the treaty with Great-Britain.

A gentleman lately arrived from Cape Francois, informs that Santhonax was lying at the point of death; it was ſaid that his ſituation was ſo deſperate that he could not recover.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) *February* 23.

Extract of a letter from captain Benjamin Gardner, to his owners in this town, dated Cape Nichola-Mole, January 24.

"I embrace this opportunity to inform you, that after being detained ſeven days by the Dictator, captain Weſtern, who recaptured the ſchooner after being in poſſeſſion of the French republican privateer eight days, and within two hours ſail of Port-de Paix, I am liberated by paying three hundred and fifty dollars. I expect to ſail for Port-au-Prince this day, under convoy, to diſpoſe of the reſt of my cargo, as there is no ſtiring without one, for the French and Spaniſh cruiſers, who take every American veſſel to or from Britiſh ports, which with their cargoes are condemned and ſold.

"A brig belonging to John Blount, of Waſhington, from New-Providence bound to Jamaica, taken the ſame morning as myſelf, is totally condemned."

NASSAU, *February* 10.

A wrecking veſſel came in this morning with a load of flour, ſaved from the wreck of an American ſchooner loſt on Heneaga. There was no perſon at or near the wreck, when ſhe was fallen in with.—"The William of Baltimore," was painted on her ſtern.

Several Americans from Cape-Francois, were lately ſpoken with in the paſſages to windward, who ſaid there have recently been ſome very ſerious diſturbances at the Cape, between the French and Brigands.

BALTIMORE, *March* 9.

We are indebted to captain Deglan, who arrived laſt evening in twenty hours from Norfolk, for the following very important intelligence.

NORFOLK, *March* 6.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greenock, (Scotland) to his correſpondent here, dated the 29th December, received by the Peggy, capt. Boyd, arrived in Hampton Roads from Liverpool, which place ſhe left the 2d of January.

"All proſpects of peace are blown over for the preſent; our ambaſſador, (lord Malmeſbury) having been ordered to leave Paris about three days ago, and was daily expected in London from thence.

"The French Directory, it is generally ſuppoſed, do not want peace knowing well, that as ſoon as the armies return to France, its power would be of ſhort duration.

"They have publiſhed an arret ſuſpending all intercourſe with America."

The above is confirmed by capt. Bumberry, arrived here from St. Batholomew's in 17 days. He ſays, that a Philadelphia built ſhip, captain Bambridge, had arrived there on the 14th of February, from Bourdeaux, 35 days, which brought an account of lord Malmeſbury's being ordered to leave France; and that Mr. Pinckney would not be received by the French Directory as ambaſſador from this country, in conſequence of which he was returned to Bourdeaux, where he was waiting to get a paſſage home.

Captain Boyd, poſitively aſſerts, that previous to his ſailing, accounts were received at the cuſtom houſe of Liverpool, of 17 ſail of French veſſels, men of war, and tranſports, having a number of troops on board, deſtined for a deſcent on Ireland, being through ſtreſs of weather, blown into Bantry Bay, moſt of them diſmaſted, ſome of the people went on ſhore, were made priſoners, and ſent to Dublin; from the ſituation of the place the whole muſt inevitably be captured. They intended to have effected a landing at Londonderry in the north of Ireland.

Yeſterday arrived ſchooner Betſey and Patſey, 18 days from Port-au-Prince, and 15 days from Cape Nichola-Mole. The mate of the Betſey and Patſey informs, that the Brigand armed boats were annoying the American trade about that place, by following and taking the veſſels, and if they could not get them into port, they made a practice of plundering them at ſea—that ſometimes the Brigand boats were chaſed by the Engliſh veſſels, and that the Engliſh and Brigands had frequent ſkirmiſhes. He likewiſe ſays, that about fifty-four ſail of American veſſels lay condemned at the bite of Leogane.

During the entertainment at Albany, in honour of the preſident's birth day, the following note addreſſed to the governor, was read from the chair, and thereupon three chiefs admitted to the honours of the company.

To the Great Sachem of the State of New-York.

Brother———Attend!

By the goodneſs of the Great Spirit we are allowed to ſee the birth day of the father of the Untied States; which you embrace as a day of rejoicing—we alſo have attended the ceremony—now we are rejoicing with you behind the houſe—but our hands are empty—yet if you would put ſomething in our hands, that we may as it were partake with your rejoicing, it ſhall be heard throughout our tribes.

March 15.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Polly, capt. Yerby, in 16 days from Port-de-Paix.

Captain Yerby informs that the blacks are daily laying down their arms at Port-de-Paix, and *foutre* themſelves if they will fight when they can get nothing to *manger*. The adminiſtration of the iſland, he is of opinion, have taken the preciſe meaſures to bring upon them the juſt puniſhment of their crimes ſince their nefarious and piratical meaſures, at the ſame time that they have deterred the Americans from entering their ports with their produce, have likewiſe ſo enraged the cultivators of their mountains, as to make them refuſe to bring down the production of the iſland—and that rapine and miſery are at hand, to fill up the meaſure of their villainy.

He further informs, that general Touſſant, enraged at the piracies, ſanctioned by Santhonax, againſt the Americans, had delivered up his commiſſion, deterred no longer to be conſidered an executor of their infamous arrets; and that Rigaud was in power in the ſouth of the iſland, but had made an offer of delivering it up to the Britiſh, on certain conditions, which not being agreed to, he ſtill retained poſſeſſion.

Annapolis, March 16.

A reſolve has paſſed both houſes of the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, directing a portrait of the illuſtrious WASHINGTON to be painted to decorate the hall of the new ſtate-houſe.

From a London paper.

The following curious circumſtance will happen on the exit of the preſent century: When theſe countries adopted the Gregorian, or New Stile, in the year 1752, it was found neceſſary to let eleven days elapſe, without having them reckoned in the calendar; and even the holders of bills, promiſſary notes, &c. were obliged to abide by the ſame, and landlords alſo were obliged to make the ſame allowance to their tenantry. The 1ſt of January 1800 agreeably to this regulation, will not be reckoned in the calendar, but the ſecond be deemed the firſt of the new year. The reaſon for this is as follows: The year is commonly calculated at 365 days, 6 hours; every fourth year is called leap year, and has 366 days. But this is not critically exact; for the revolution of the earth, in its orbit round the ſun, is performed in 365 days, 5 hours, and about 48 minutes; thus nearly 12 minutes lie over for deduction for each year, which in length muſt amount to a day. There were ſome hours lying over in the year 1752, which, with the minutes as already mentioned, will make up a natural day of the year 1800. Thus the exact time of the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, as alſo mid-ſummer and mid-winter, will be preſerved in the calendars and almanacks, without changing the days of the months on which they ſhall in future happen. At another ſtated period the ſame regulation will take place, and ſo on to the end of time.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. III.

Qui ſtudet optatam curſu contingere metam,
Multa tulit fecitque puer, ſudavit et alſit,
Abſtinuit venere et vino.

HORACE.

TO arrive at eminence and dignified ſtations in any civilized country, it is eſſentially neceſſary that our youth ſhould be ſpent in the acquiſition of uſeful information, and in abſtinence from unprofitable amuſements. It is at this period of life, that the future character of a man is generally formed, as his ſubſequent conduct is moſtly regulated by his youthful employment. A man of moderate genius, may diſtinguiſh himſelf in an honourable manner, if his opening mind is properly cultivated, and his earlieſt attention occupied with labour and ſtudy. And on the contrary the moſt brilliant talents may become uſeleſs or torpid, if the ſeaſon of education is paſſed in indolence, or the tender mind vitiated by improper gratifications.

The faſhionable vice of diſſipation is ſo prevalent at preſent, and ſo ruinous in its tendency, that it naturally draws the attention of a mind, intereſted in the happineſs of mankind. Young men placed in a ſituation which affords them every opportunity of improvement, poſſeſſed of ample eſtates, and not deficient in natural genius, are frequently decoyed from the purſuits of literature, and hurried into exceſſes diſgraceful to themſelves and pernicious to ſociety. Born to affluence, and educated in the lap of luxury, their effeminate minds are incapable of perceiving the advantages of ſcience, or unable to encounter the labour and fatigue neceſſary to acquire it. Being thus left in the unguarded period of youth without the aid and direction of reaſon, they guided ſolely by the impulſe of paſſion. The time of education is conſequently waſted in a continual round of diſſipation, and when advancing years bring on reflection, and reiterated ſcenes of licentiouſneſs blunt the force of their mental faculties, they remain without any internal ſource of amuſement, and become the prey of languor and ſatiety. From my entrance on the theatre of life, I have generally obſerved, that thoſe, who are called men of fortune, are moſtly of this deſcription; and the pages of hiſtory will convince us that this has been uniformly the caſe. Thoſe who are recorded in the annals of the world as men of ſcience, or diſtinguiſhed by their illuſtrious actions, have almoſt always originated from the middle, or lower claſſes of life. The narrowneſs of their fortunes, although it precluded them from thoſe advantages of ſtudy, enjoyed by their wealthy countrymen, ſaved them from that temptation to indolence and vice, which is the unavoidable concomitant of riches. The natural ſtrength of their minds, was never enervated by indulgence and luxury, nor their morals depraved, by the flattery of obſequious ſycophants. But conſcious of their own powers, and actuated by a laudable ambition, they preſſed forward to eminence, while the illiterate nabob, buried in diſſipation, and ſenſible of his own inability, ſunk to inſignificance and contempt. Had theſe men, after they perceived the utility of claſſical information, poſſeſſed thoſe means of improvement, which wealth always beſtows, great as their fame already is, their additional opportunities, would have enabled to ſhine with redoubled luſtre. And perhaps, the ſame perſons, if born and educated in a ſituation, where every puerile inclination was indulged, and every wiſh gratified, would have lived in obſcurity, and died unregretted and forgotten.

It cannot be ſuppoſed, that the talents of the wealthy, are naturally inferior to thoſe in other ſtations of life, or that the greateſt of genius, is in inverſe proportion to the magnitude of fortune. The ſurpriſing diſproportion, which has always appeared in the abilities of the different claſſes, cannot therefore be accounted for, upon any other principle, than the difference of their educations. The youth, who is known to depend for ſupport and diſtinction, only upon the exertions of his own mind, is early enured to labour and application, and his attention is directed to thoſe objects, which are really uſeful to himſelf, and beneficial to ſociety. And the opportunities of information, that are derived from the poſſeſſion of riches, are more than counterbalanced, by thoſe temptations to idle and unprofitable amuſements, with which they are attended. This obſervation is verified, by attending to the revolutions of the world, and the riſe and fall of different nations. When the citizens of a country, are neither ſo poor, as to be debarred of the means of improvement, nor ſo rich, as to live without labour, then the arts and ſciences flouriſh, and the nation is in a rapid ſtate of progreſſion. But as ſoon as their increaſing wealth enables them to lead a life of indolence, they immediately degenerate—diſſipation and luxury flow in upon them—the arts and ſciences decline, and they become the ſlaves of an enterpriſing citizen, or a prey to the firſt invader.

A man of wealth, though deſtitute of merit, commonly receives more reſpect and attention, than his ſuperior in virtue, if his inferior in fortune. But this reſpect, never originates from friendſhip or regard, and is only cauſed by a weak and depraved mind, dazzled by the grandeur and magnificence, of a rich acquaintance. If an unexpected reverſe ſhould take place in the fortunes of thoſe men, whoſe youth was trifled away in pleaſure and amuſement, they would find their long liſt of pretended friends, and numerous train of aſſiduous flatterers, ſuddenly annihilated, and the continual repetition of noiſy entertainments changed into gloomy and ſilent ſolitude. This reflection alone, if they would take the time and trouble of reflecting, is a ſufficient inducement for them to ſeize with avidity, thoſe advantages and opportunities of improvement, which they derive from their ſituation in life. But the young, the gay, and the rich, never reflect. Having ſpent in voluptuouſneſs, thoſe years, in which, at leaſt, the rudiments of ſcience, ought to have been acquired, their minds continue in a primitive ſtate of rudeneſs and imbecility; and feeling no internal ſource of ſatisfaction, they plunge into diſſipation, to avoid that languor, which always afflicts the vacant mind. Could they be perſuaded to reſiſt, for a ſhort time, the allurements of pleaſure, and to devote the firſt years of their youth to the acquiſition of uſeful knowledge, their reliſh for thoſe debilitating exceſſes would rapidly diminiſh. And when their minds became properly matured, and their ideas expanded by age and application, thoſe trifling and frivolous ſcenes, which uſually engage all their attention, would be taſteleſs and inſipid. They would receive more real ſatisfaction from the clear and diſtinct operations of their own minds, than can poſſibly be afforded, by the confuſed converſation of the moſt brilliant aſſembly, and would look with pity and contempt upon thoſe, who by an improper mode of education, were induced to purſue a different line of conduct.

Z.

"ON Wedneſday the 8th inſtant, departed this life in the 68th year of his age, JOHN HALL, Eſq; of this city. In private life the qualities of his heart rendered him amiable, whilſt thoſe of a well informed mind made him reputable. He was indulgent, benevolent and humane; and the ſincerity of his friendſhips marked him as a man of fidelity and candour. In public life, in which he was engaged from an early period, to the cloſe of his 67th year, an able and faithful diſcharge of the various truſts repoſed in him by his countrymen, ſecured to him the unſhaken confidence of his fellow-citizens, and fully evinced his diſintereſted patriotiſm, and his firm attachment to the rights of man."

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the ſouth ſide of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about ſix or ſeven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the ſaid land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, ſpars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe the above land may be informed of its ſituation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premiſes by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate poſſeſſion will be given, with an indiſputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, on the firſt of this inſtant, two negro men, ISAAC and CHARLES, Iſaac is about forty-five years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, of a black complexion, well made, has thick lips, one of his fore teeth out, and a wild look when ſharply ſpoken to; had on when he went away, an old homeſpun ſhirt, white country cloth over and under jackets and breeches; he took with him a blue broad cloth coat, a ſtriped waiſtcoat, and a pair of nankeen breeches. Charles is about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a black complexion, tolerable well made, but has ſmall features, he is a mannerly fellow when ſpoken to; had on when he went away, a new homeſpun ſhirt, white country cloth over and under jackets and breeches; he took with him an old black cloth coat. I have reaſon to believe they have a free Butler's paſs. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for either of the ſaid fellows, if taken out of the ſtate, and if in the ſtate FIFTEEN DOLLARS for either, and all reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN WARD, of AUGST.

N. B. All perſons are hereby forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off ſaid negroes, at their peril.

March 4, 1797.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, ſome time in December laſt, a ſmall bay HORSE, about twelve or thirteen years old, thirteen hands and an half high, with no ſhoes on, nor no perceivable brand. The owner is deſired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CALEB DORSEY, of THOMAS.

February 3, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber will ſell a number of young NEGROES, for CASH, or upon a SHORT CREDIT, on giving bond with good ſecurity.

C. STEWART.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at next April term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in ſaid county, called YOUNG'S INN, by a reſurvey, and in which are included four ſmaller tracts, called before the ſaid reſurvey HARRIS'S MOUNT, GOOD MOTHER'S CARE, COSSILE, and HARNESS, agreeable to the directions of the act for marking and bounding lands.

M. HESSELIUS.

March 14, 1797.

Valuable property for ſale for Caſh, or exchanged for property in the Federal City.

On the ſecond Thurſday of May next will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, if not ſold at PRIVATE SALE before that day,

ALL that valuable PROPERTY, ſituated on BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, in the city of Annapolis, containing one acre and an half, the whole is laid out in three ſeparate lots, one in the tenure of WILLIAM COOKE, Eſq; a large brick building, handſomely ſituated, with every convenience and improvement, ſuitable for any gentleman; the adjoining brick building, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. FOWLER, with conveniences and improvements; five framed houſes, with gardens, now in the poſſeſſion of different tenants; the whole rents for two hundred and ten pounds per annum. This property is under leaſe for ninety-nine years, and the unexpired term has yet to run fifty-one years. This property will be ſold, to accommodate the purchaſer, either in ſeparate lots, or the whole. Alſo a tract of LAND, containing four hundred acres, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. EPHRAIM DUVALL, lying in Anne-Arundel county, extending from the river Severn to the river Magothy, within five miles of the city of Annapolis, and twenty-five from Baltimore-town; on this land is an excellent dwelling-houſe, kitchen, and other out houſes, a large orchard of choice fruit; this land lies in a healthy ſituation, and very convenient to oyſters, crabs, and a great variety of fiſh and wild fowl in their reſpective ſeaſons. A further deſcription of this property is deemed unneceſſary, as any one inclined to purchaſe would doubtleſs wiſh to view the ſame. The title to this land is indiſputable, and on the purchaſe money being paid a conveyance in fee-ſimple will be immediately given. The terms of ſale will be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, in the city of Annapolis.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

The ſubſcriber has ſeveral thouſand acres of land, in the ſtate of Virginia, lying on the waters of the Great Kenhawa, near that valuable tract of the late Preſident, which he will exchange for property in the Federal City.

W. W.

March 8, 1797.

Beard's Habitation, January 1, 1797.

THE PARTNERSHIP of MATTHEW and JOHN BEARD was diſſolved by mutual conſent on the firſt day of December laſt, and all perſons indebted to ſaid firm are requeſted to make immediate payment to John Beard, who is authoriſed to receive all monies due, either on bond, note, or open account, and give proper diſcharges for the ſame. Should this notice not be attended to, compulſory ſteps muſt be taken on, as they may be enabled to ſatisfy the claims againſt them.

M. BEARD,
JOHN BEARD.

In CHANCERY, March 4, 1797.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of THOMAS GASSAWAY, of Allegany county, praying the benefit of the act for relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, ſo far as he can aſcertain the ſame, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that the ſaid Thomas Gaſſaway is, and at the time of paſſing the ſaid act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this ſtate, and the ſaid Gaſſaway, at the time of preſenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the aſſent in writing of ſo many of his creditors as have due to to them, according to the liſt aforeſaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of paſſing the ſaid act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Gaſſaway, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks, during the preſent month, in the Maryland Gazette, give notice to his creditors to appear at the chancery-office, at one o'clock, on the 20th day of April next, for the purpoſe of recommending ſome perſon to be truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid Gaſſaway then and there taking the oath preſcribed for delivering up his property.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, for Caſh or Credit, LEASED or RENTED,

THE PLANTATION lately occupied by Mrs. DOVE, commonly known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY. For terms apply to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

Weſt river, February 6, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from Queen-Anne, on Patuxent river, on the 22d of February laſt, a negro man named JAMES, twenty-four years of age, about five feet four or five inches high; he was ſeen in the city of Annapolis a few days after he made his eſcape, and it is probable he will go on to Baltimore-town; his cloathing were a ſhort white cotton jacket, thickſet breeches, yarn ſtockings, and coarſe ſhoes; it is ſuppoſed he has a variety of cloathing, as he is well known in Annapolis, where he has connexions who have no doubt furniſhed him; he is a pleaſant fellow, and capable of making a very good ſervant. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid negro in any gaol, (if not convenient to bring him home) and give me notice thereof, ſhall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

March 7, 1797. tf

For SALE,

To the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thurſday the 20th day of April next, on the premiſes.

THE ſubſcriber having laid out 331 acres of land into twenty lots, at and adjoining the place called and known by the name of the POPLAR SPRINGS, in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-town running through the ſaid land, ten lots are laid on each ſide thereof, containing from 10 to 25 acres each. As upwards of two thirds of this land is well wooded, each lot will have a proportion; there are ſeveral fine ſprings and ſtreams running through it, and its central ſituation between the city of Baltimore and Frederick-town makes it an eligible place for improvement, and is at this time a very public place; ſome fine meadow may be made on ſeveral of thoſe lots, and convenient places for erecting diſtilleries. The healthy ſituation of this place, and many local advantages it poſſeſſes, renders it unneceſſary to give a more particular deſcription at this time. Plots of the whole may be ſeen at the Poplar Springs. The ſale will commence at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known (which will be advantageous) and attendance given, by

SAMUEL GODMAN.

March 1, 1797.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th day of October laſt, a negro woman named POLLY, but paſſes by the name of POLLY BUTLER, about twenty-two years old, well grown, and has a pleaſant countenance; had on when ſhe went away a white muſlin jacket and petticoat, and a coarſe wool hat; ſhe has been ſeen in Annapolis; has a paſs, which reads thus, "Permit the bearer Polly to paſs and repaſs, in order to provide herſelf a maſter," ſigned by "William Tawneyhill." Any perſon taking up ſaid negro, on ſecuring her in gaol, ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

ADAM YOUNG.

Montgomery county.

Will be landed to-morrow from on board the brig WILLIAM, from MALAGA, and to be ſold cheap, wholeſale, or by the box or package, at the ſtore of

JOHN RANDALL.

Lemons in boxes.
Oranges, ditto.
Figs, ditto.
Bloom, Sun, Muſcatel, and Lexia raiſins in boxes and jars.
Green grapes in jars.
Soft ſhell'd almonds in frails and baſkets.

Annapolis, 5th January, 1797.

FROM the many treſpaſſes (almoſt daily committed) on Primroſe Hill, and the ſubſcriber's plantation over Severn, he is obliged to forwarn all perſons from hunting with dog or gun, on either place, as he is determined to put the law in force againſt any one ſo offending.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primroſe Hill, near Annapolis, January 2, 1797.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, a black and white BULL, about three years old, and a black HEIFER, of the ſame age, neither of them marked. The owner is deſired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BARBARA MAGRUDDER.

January 7, 1797.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a ſorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black ſpot, and a ſmall ſcar on the ſide of his noſe. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

July 6, 1796. THOMAS OWINGS.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, a dark bay MARE COLT, four years old, about twelve hands high, and has a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. WOLTHE FILPS.

ALL persons indebted to the late JAMES DICK, deceased, or to JAMES DICK and STEWART, are requested to make payments, as no further indulgencies can be given, and all persons having claims against said estates are requested to bring them in, to

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES M'CULLOCH, } J. DICK.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the evening of the first of February, negro JEM, twenty-two years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a yellow complexion, well made, has small features, very white teeth, and a down look when spoken to; had on when he made his escape a new sheeting shirt, old gray Bath coating sailor's jacket, old gray broad cloth breeches, old negro yarn stockings, and a pair of negro shoes, capped with large nails in the heels and soles, and a half worn wool hat; he was hired two years ago to Mr. RICHARD PARROT, of George-town, and is well known in said town and in Pohick in Virginia, where he worked when he was hired to said Parrot. I expect he will change his dress and alter his name, and try to pass as a free man. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for him, if taken up out of the state, and if in the state and secured in any gaol, so that I get him again, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS WILSON.

N B. All persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring, employing, or carrying off said negro at their peril.

February 2, 1797.

In pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of this State, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the fourth Monday in March next, at the house of JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, in Chaptico,

THE several following tracts or parcels of LAND, late the property of TOWNSEND EDEN, deceased, and lying in Saint-Mary's county, viz. PARTNERSHIP, three separate parts of BASHFORD MANOR, part thereof on the river Wiccomico, the residue commands a view of Patowmack river, and not more than one mile from navigation, in the whole containing upwards of 1000 acres; COLE'S ADVENTURE, part of NEALE'S LOT RESURVEYED, and WOLF HOLES, on this tract is an elegant brick dwelling-house; these lands are handsomely and well improved, most of them of excellent quality, and will rent, or may be cultivated, to great profit and advantage. They will be sold on the following terms: The purchaser to give bond, with security, to pay one half the purchase money, and interest, within one year from the time of sale, and the residue of the principal, and interest thereon, within two years from the time of sale, to be ratified and approved by the chancellor; and conveyances, in fee-simple, for the said property, for all the estate, right, title and interest, in said lands, which was in Townsend Eden, and now in James Eden, an infant, which hath descended to him from Townsend Eden his father, will be made to the respective purchasers, on payment of the purchase money, and not before. A more particular description of the several lands, with their respective advantages and incumbrances, will be detailed at the time and place of sale. They will admit of division into small compact farms, and will be divided and laid off to suit purchasers. The subscriber will shew the said lands, at any time, to any person disposed to become a purchaser.

RICHARD BOND, Trustee
for sale of said lands.

February 14, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-seven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is situate between two and three miles from this city. There are several very beautiful situations and prospects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overseer's house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Wednesday the 18th January, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Beard's Point warehouse, on South river, a negro woman named MOLL, five feet six or eight inches high, about thirty-three years of age, of a yellowish complexion; she carried with her a dark calico gown, a light calico jacket, a green cotton ditto, a red quilted petticoat, a white corded dimity ditto, a country cloth ditto, with sundry other cloaths unknown; she has attended the Annapolis market for two years past, and also the Methodist meetings, and at the quarterly meetings near White Hall; she may be harboured with her son, who major Snowden lately bought of Mrs. Margaret Smith, on White Hall. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any gaol, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said negro woman at their peril.

To be SOLD, on or before the 10th of April next, about two miles from the city of Annapolis,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 586 acres, with a commodious brick dwelling-house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, a new brick kitchen adjoining, all in good repair; also a new stable, with other convenient out houses and an excellent garden, containing a choice collection of fruit trees, &c. &c. Great part of the said land is well timbered and lies convenient to the town. There are two tenements, one of them situated on a hill about one mile from the city, commanding a beautiful prospect, and would answer to be sold separate from the other dwelling, with any number of acres that may best suit the purchaser. Any one inclinable to treat for the said plantation may be made acquainted with the terms of sale, by applying to Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, Baltimore, or to

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 3, 1797.

N. B. If desired immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber having a number of small tracts, lying in different counties in this state, will sell the following; the following description and notice is given, in order that the persons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the preference, viz.

A TRACT called Five-pond Ridge, containing 67½ acres, lying on a branch which empties into Wicomico river.—A tract called Macom's Ridge, containing 77¼ acres, lying on Dividing Creek.—A tract called Retirement, containing 167 acres, lying on Jumping Branch, and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Salisbury.—A tract called Hardship, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware state line, at the five mile stone, and near the meeting-house. The above all lay in Worcester county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz.

A tract called Fowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 50¼ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river.—A tract called Barren Hill Secured, containing 36½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the last mentioned.—A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 113¼ acres, adjoining a tract called Boon's Park.

In Dorchester county, viz.

A tract called Godman's Advantage, containing 41½ acres, adjoining a tract called the Savanna.—A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 24 acres, adjoining and binding on Jack's Creek.

In Talbot county, viz.

A tract called the Neglect, containing 17¼ acres, lying on the road from Easton to Centreville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz.

A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibson's Ridge and Gillingham.—A tract called Taylor's Mistake, containing 17 acres, adjoining Fool's Refuse and Norris's Venture.—A tract called Silver Hills Secured, containing 56 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit.—A tract called Oblong, containing 12 acres, adjoining a tract called Frenchman's Repose.—A tract called Leonard's Disappointment, containing 10 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek.—A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 38 acres, adjoining Farmer's Delight and Howard's Forest.—A tract called Timber Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Lodwick's Creek.—A tract called Orchard and Spring Reseated, containing 15½ acres, near Belle-Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom.—A tract called Webster's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Matthew's Neighbour Resurveyed and Howard's Forest.

In Washington county, viz.

Several small tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagerstown, containg 136¼ acres.

In Allegany county, viz.

Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51,695 acres.

In Anne-Arundel county, viz.

A tract called the Patapsco Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on Patapsco. Should the last mentioned tract not be sold at private sale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public sale, at Messrs. Yates and Campbell's vendue store.

Also—sundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly described before that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, 6 per cent. 3 per cent. or deferred stock of the United States, stock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholson's paper, or bonds with approved security, with interest at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any person desirous of treating for those lands, will make application to the subscriber, living at Annapolis, where a more full description can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or satisfactorily secured to be paid.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

Annapolis, November 22, 1796.

For SALE,

Two Likely Young NEGRO WOMEN, who have been brought up in the house, one a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, the other a good Washer and Ironer. Inquire at the Printing-Office.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, January 5, 1797.

ORDERED, That the resolutions passed by the general assembly, at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit, be published eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DECEMBER 27, 1796.

1st. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the State of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

2d. RESOLVED, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the State of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore, for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of July next, and that no interest on any certificates heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the said first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

3d. RESOLVED, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same until after the end of the next session of assembly.

4th. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit of the emission under the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as may be produced and brought into the treasury on or before the first day of July next.

5th. RESOLVED, That if any of the holders of bills of credit emitted in virtue of the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

6th. RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be published for eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette, that the creditors of the state may be notified that funds are prepared for the discharge of their claims.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 27, 1796: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, A. VAN-HORN, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 29, 1796: Read the second time and assented to.

By order, A. VAN-HORN, Clk.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called PREVENTION ENLARGED, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS G. ADDISON.

February 9, 1797.

In CHANCERY, February 22, 1797.

Joseph Court, administrator of Anthony Bacon, vs *Thomas Earle, and others* } THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of RICHARD TILGHMAN EARLE, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, part of which estate is said to have been devised to THOMAS EARLE, who resides out of the state; it is, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three times successively before the end of March next, to the intent that the said Thomas Earle may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near South river ferry, a roan MARE, about twelve and an half hands high, and about five or six years old, without any perceptible brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.